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A.F.L. "Monthly Survey" Discusses War And Home Front Conditions and Plans

The following article comprises extracts from the August issue of "Labor's Monthly Survey," published by the American Federation of Labor, and should prove of interest to every union member in relation to the several topics which are discussed. Read it.]

Rapid Allied advance in Europe has brought new needs for weapons and equipment. Munitions production in general is up to schedule. But now the schedule for some items must be stepped up to meet these new needs. This is what military spokesmen mean when they say that production is lagging behind the demands from the front; government war agencies are taking immediate steps to make up this lag. They do not mean that labor or management have fallen behind. General Clay said on July 11: "Heavy demands for munitions and supplies since the beginning of the war have been met."

These new needs place heavy responsibility on all war workers. The next three months of the war are decisive. Any failure of supplies to the front could be disastrous. The American Federation of Labor calls on all war workers to: Stay at your posts and get out production, while your unions see that the necessary laws are passed to protect you when cut-backs come.

Our "Uncle Sam" has created a difficult problem for war workers. The U. S. Government has in effect said to American war plants holding war contracts: "We will take care of you when your contracts are terminated; we will help you to a speedy reconversion to peacetime work." This was provided in the Murray Bill, passed by Congress in June and signed by the President on July 1, 1944, and in the President's Executive Order setting up the Surplus War Property Administration. These laws provide for quick payment to companies of money owed by the government when their contracts are ended, for loans to help them tide over delays, and for quick removal of government property left in their plants or on the market.

The Government has said to servicemen: "We will take care of you when your magnificent job of winning this war is done." This was provided in the Veterans' Bill or "GI Bill of Rights," passed by Congress in June and signed by the President on June 22, and in the President's Executive Order setting up the Retraining and Re-employment Administration and his appointment of Brigadier General Frank T. Hines as head of this administration. These laws, together with previous veterans' laws, provide that honorably discharged servicemen will have \$300 mustering out pay, hospital care for the rest of their lives, help in finding jobs, unemployment benefit of \$20 a week for a full year if unemployed, payment for education or retraining up to \$500 a year for tuition and \$50 to \$75 a month for board, and disability benefits if injured.

Workers Left Out

But for war workers our "Uncle Sam" has thus far done nothing. The government has said in effect to war workers: "When war is cut back and you are left without job or income, you must take care of yourselves. Your only hope will be to find a job in civilian work—and millions will be competing for those few jobs. Your only chance will be to get there first." By failing to pass the Kilgore Bill, "Uncle Sam" has

left war workers in this plight. Instead of blaming them if some few take the only possible method to protect themselves, it would be common sense to pass the Kilgore Bill at the earliest possible moment so war workers would be secure against post-war unemployment and could give their full effort to war work.

The fact that, in spite of "Uncle Sam's" neglect of them, war workers have stayed on the job and produced more and more per hour of work is outstanding evidence that they put loyalty to their country above everything else. Production per worker in the munitions industries has increased 42 per cent from January 1943 to May 1944, and this amazing increase has continued month after month. Compared to the millions of unemployed, very few have left to seek their own free will, a greater sacrifice than Uncle Sam is asking of any other group on the home front.

Give Workers Post-War Security

Raise unfair wages. To assure maximum war production, two problems must be met: (1) War workers must know that they will be protected after the war; the Kilgore Bill must be passed. War Mobilization Director Byrnes says he thinks reconversion legislation will help the manpower situation. (2) The Government must adjust its wartime wage policy to the demands of effective prosecution of the war. For instance, the program for heavy trucks and other urgently needed equipment is being held up because low wages in foundries are causing manpower shortages. Foundry wages (straight time) average 94 cents to \$1.01 per hour, while wages in nearby war industries—shipbuilding, firearms, airplane engines—average from \$1.15 to \$1.21. Foundry wages are lower by 20 cents an hour. The War Labor Board on July 19 passed a resolution giving priority to all foundry cases, but no wage increase has yet been granted.

Manpower

War production of certain items must be stepped up; our present program is behind the needs of the battlefield by the following amounts: Heavy trucks and combat vehicles 22 per cent, ammunition 16 per cent, radios and other communication equipment 14 per cent, ships 12 per cent, aircraft 8 per cent, tires 16 per cent, 150 mm. field guns 33 per cent. August production must be double that of June in heavy trucks and one type of radar; it must increase 30 per cent in bombs and heavy tires and 40 per cent in heavy artillery ammunition. Serious shortages also exist in heavy artillery and medium tanks and tank destroyers.

About 200,000 more workers are needed in certain areas to assure production of these critical weapons. The War Manpower Commission has proved its ability to meet this need. For in the last four years, 1939 to 1943, although 10,000,000 men have been taken out of the nation's industrial labor force for military service, manpower has been so well handled that national production has doubled. This manpower miracle was possible because the W.M.C. Management-Labor Policy Committee mobilized full co-operation of management and workers. Yet Mr. Byrnes on August 4 by-passed this vital committee when he

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Democratic Convention Goes on Record Against Labor-Baiting Proposal

Recognizing the magnificent service that organized labor has rendered in the mobilization of war production, and aware of the sinister purpose of Proposition No. 12, the Democratic Party of California went on record at its state convention at Sacramento last week to oppose this measure because it would disrupt the continuous production of necessary war materials. The convention urged that the voters of California vote down this dangerous and disruptive measure to the unity and welfare of the State. The clause that was incorporated into the platform is as follows:

Text of Declaration

"Recognizing the magnificent service that organized labor has rendered in the mobilization of war production, and the increasingly harmonious spirit that now prevails between labor and management, we oppose attacks on labor standards and rights as an attempt to create disunity and conflict. We specifically urge the defeat of Proposition Number 12, the so-called 'Right of Employment' amendment, and call upon all patriotic citizens to defeat this divisive proposal, which is opposed both by employers and workers, and which would destroy the stability of present industrial relations, disrupt the continuous production of necessary war materials, and prevent orderly conversion to a peace-time economy."

In addition to the action taken by the State Democrats, the Fresno City Commission a short time earlier also went on record to oppose the measure, as well as a number of local chambers of commerce which have had an opportunity to consider the proposition and take action.

Prepare Argument

The argument in opposition to the measure that will be sent to all voters along with the sample ballot was submitted over the signatures of Anthony L. Noriega and C. J. Haggerty, president and secretary, respectively, of the California State Federation of Labor; J. G. Thimmes, president, State C.I.O. Council; M. C. Hermann, quartermaster adjutant, Department of California, Veterans of Foreign Wars of U. S., and Walter L. Bachrodt, superintendent, city schools of San Jose. The text of his argument is as follows:

"Vote NO on Proposition No. 12.

"While our boys are fighting the enemy and our citizens are backing them up all the way on the home front, a small minority of short-sighted employers, taking advantage of our pre-occupation with the war, are trying to sneak through a drastic change in the Bill of Rights of California.

Employers in Opposition

"Many organizations of employers already have expressed their opposition to this measure. It likewise has been given the cold shoulder by many local Chambers of Commerce, church federations and business and professional groups. Farm leaders and farm groups are outspoken in their opposition to this attempt to single out labor and destroy its basic American rights."

(Continued on Next Page)

Argument to Voters Against Proposition 12

(Continued from Page One)

ican rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

"This attempt to mutilate the Constitution of our State comes at a time when our sons and daughters are protecting and preserving with their very life's blood those basic rights of Americans. Surely, no change of this character in our Constitution should be contemplated when approximately one million of our citizens cannot be consulted or have the opportunity to give or withhold their consent.

"Proposition No. 12 is a device to lower the standard of living of every citizen of California. With one stroke it seeks to undo the work of several generations of progressive legislation. It is not the concern of labor alone. Lower wages for workers means a lower State income. It means curtailed markets for California farms, factories and mercantile establishments. It means lessened opportunities for professional people.

Deceptively Labeled

"This constitutional amendment is deceptively labeled the 'right of employment' measure, in order to trap the votes of the unwary. It does not, however, create one single job or opportunity for our fighting men or our people at home.

"On the contrary, Proposition No. 12 will reduce employment, because by creating chaos in our labor-management relations, it will prevent full utilization of our productive plant in the post-war years. New industries, that California will desperately need to replace present war industries, will shun our State to avoid the plague of dissension and strife that this proposition seeks to bring upon all of us.

"Proposition No. 12 is in conflict with our State and Federal public policy, protecting the constitutional right of free men to organize free trade unions for mutual benefit and protection. It prevents freedom of speech, press and assembly by prohibiting free expression by anyone on the benefits of workers' organization.

Affects Service Personnel

"Proposition No. 12, moreover, robs servicemen and women of pre-war rights and dooms them to the status of industrial slaves if they are lucky enough to find employment should this measure become law.

"Proposition No. 12 disrupts harmony essential to vital war production by destroying labor-management

co-operation. It breaks up the team that has been performing so well.

"Let us not forget that Nazism, Fascism and totalitarian systems have flourished only where they have first succeeded in destroying organized labor.

"Preserve our American institutions.

"VOTE 'NO' ON PROPOSITION No. 12."

Pamphlets Analyze Measure

Two new pamphlets analyzing the measure, showing its significance to the citizens of the State of California and how it would affect them regardless of whether they belong to a trade union or not, have been issued by the State Federation of Labor, and copies are being mailed to all affiliates.

Every organization is hurriedly completing preparations to organize the forces against Proposition No. 12 so that a defeat of this measure in November will be assured.

ODT OUTLINES TIRE TEST

A way to detect slow leaks in tires so as to minimize the possibility of "flats" along the highways, is outlined in a pamphlet issued by O.D.T. Called the "comparative air loss system," the test calls for a check on the air pressure of each tire before filling. When pressure in one tire is markedly lower than the others, a slow leak can be suspected.

A.F.L. WINS ELECTION

A major victory for the A.F.L. was scored at Provo, Utah, in a National Labor Relations Board election among employees of the Geneva Steel Mills. Running up 932 votes, the A.F.L. won a clear majority over the C.I.O. and the no-union advocates and will now move to be certified as the exclusive collective bargaining agency for the employees.

On Preferred Mileage for Business Agents of Unions

The labor advisory committee of the Office of Price Administration calls to the attention of all unions' business representatives what they should do in regard to obtaining preferred mileage from their respective boards. The following letter is being printed for the information of all business representatives.

"When applying to your local War Price and Rationing Boards for preferred mileage application forms (R-535) also ask for mimeographed forms on which to set forth the minimum information by the Board to substantiate your application.

"These forms were prepared by the labor advisory committee to the San Francisco District Office of Price Administration to expedite gasoline rationing for the union business representatives who are eligible for preferred mileage.

"It also is advisable to present to your board a letter of identification from your organization.

"These forms are for the use of authorized union business representatives only.

"Help your local war price and rationing board to serve you promptly and efficiently by submitting the required information to establish your eligibility for preferred mileage."

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Urge Public Works Program To Provide Post-War Jobs

NEW YORK CITY.—Sensational testimony was given here by two of the nation's outstanding city planners at a hearing of the House Committee on Post-War Economic Policy on the need for creating jobs through public works programs after the shooting ends.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and his park commissioner, Robert Moses, declared that after the war ends "mass unemployment" may be expected, and both predicted consequences of the most tragic nature unless measures are adopted at once to deal with the situation.

The Federal government has delayed so long in making plans that it has already "missed the bus," declared Moses, who has won national fame because of handling of huge public improvements in New York.

Mayor LaGuardia said that if workers are to be provided with jobs, it will be necessary to launch a five-year public works program costing \$40,000,000,000.

While that sum may seem large, he added, it represents only a fraction of what is being spent for war.

"If we don't spend it," LaGuardia warned, "I predict we will spend a great deal more in the long run and get less out of it."

Just as soon as the war blows up in Germany, "which I hope will be real quick," LaGuardia told the committee, New York City is ready to go ahead with post-war plans calling for an outlay of \$1,270,000,000.

But that will not be sufficient, he emphasized, saying that neither New York nor any other city in the country can finance an adequate post-war works program without Federal aid.

Declaring the war's end will bring "dislocations more serious than anything in the history of the country," Moses urged haste in organizing a \$15,000,000,000 works program to tide the nation over reconversion period.

He said this figure was more "realistic" than LaGuardia's \$40,000,000,000 estimate, "because the time had run out in which to plan the spending of the greater sum."

Moses lashed out at those who contend that, because of the war debt, it would be unwise to use borrowed money to create jobs.

"If you face the situation you faced in 1933," he said, "with millions of men out of jobs, then you'll find the money. You'll either provide jobs or set up some kind of Beveridge plan (the social security scheme they are talking about in England) or double the relief load."

Explaining that he is "a Republican and a conservative," Moses warned the committee that "unless Democrats and Republicans alike take the view that they have a responsibility for unemployment, they are going to lose a lot of ground and face a lot of trouble."

NYLON THREAD FOR WOUNDS

Nylon and stainless threads are being used instead of Japanese silk in British civilian and forces hospitals for stitching wounds. A surgeon at a municipal hospital in Manchester said: "These threads are very pliable and easy to sterilize. Japanese silk is still in use in a few hospitals, but as the war goes on the new material will be used more widely."

"I suppose your fiance didn't tell you he was formerly engaged to me?" "No, dear; but every man has something shady in his past."

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Interesting and Comprehensive Report from Bureau Of Labor Statistics on "Union Labor in California"

John F. Dalton, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, has released his annual report on "Union Labor in California," the current issue being for the year 1943. In the course of the report, Dalton states:

Workers' Production Record

The gigantic production of implements of war achieved by American workers during 1943 has contributed immeasurably to the military victories of the United Nations during recent months. The skill, cooperation and vision of the members of organized labor in California have contributed greatly to maximum production. Unions have worked with management on the introduction of labor-saving devices and on the substitution of new methods of work.

"Unskilled employees were taught by skilled union men how to do work which the latter had learned only through long apprenticeship and experience. In order to enable maximum utilization of manpower, some unions set aside working rules that had been established only after years of effort. During 1943 union workers contributed to victory in many other ways. They purchased a tremendous number of War Bonds, made large gifts to War Chests, and donated to the Red Cross both dollars and blood. The organized labor movement in California may well be proud of its war record."

Source of Information

In addition to this recognition given union labor, the report itself is full of interesting data. The report was based on questionnaires from some 1621 locals, representing a membership of 895,834. The Department of Industrial Relations estimates that if all local unions in California had responded, the total number of members would have exceeded one million, which is a conservative estimate. The State Federation of Labor has estimated that the number of A.F.L. members alone in the State of California would exceed one million. Nevertheless, the coverage of the report is very heartening.

Considering the number of unions that reported, some significant figures are given on the tremendous

and phenomenal growth in labor organizations. The report pointed out: "In 1068 locals for which figures were available for both 1940 and 1943, the number of union members increased from 350,402 in 1940 to 748,836 in 1943. This represents a gain of 114 per cent. The relative increase in the three-year period was greater in southern California (127 per cent) than in northern California (105 per cent)."

Sick-Leave Clauses in Contracts

Another important factor which has been discerned is the tendency to insert sick-leave clauses in union contracts. Out of 1195 agreements studied, 86 contained such clauses. Such a provision is comparatively new as far as the ordinary trade union contract is concerned, and it indicates definitely that from now on more and more contracts will provide for sick-leave.

Unfortunately, the report does not show another new development which is just beginning to be noticed at the present time, and that is the question of severance pay. It can be safely assumed that a study for 1944 will indicate a growing trend toward the insertion of severance clauses in union contracts.

Largest Group

Reflecting the high level of employment in war industries, the report states that "the largest group of union members, constituting more than one-third of the reported membership in 1943, was accounted for by locals whose members work in the transportation equipment manufacturing group which includes shipbuilding and aircraft. The 1943 membership of reporting unions in this group was more than seven times the 1940 membership. The second largest group of reported union members was employed in the building and construction trades."

A good indication of the influence on union organization by the National Recovery Act of 1933 and the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 was also made evident by data contained in this report.

In the matter of women union members, the figures are also interesting, showing the remarkable increase in the number of women in unions.

Decrease in Civilian Doctors

The United States is facing a 15,000 decrease in the number of civilian physicians by 1948 if Selective Service persists in its policy of not deferring pre-medical and medical students, the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association declares in the current issue of the association's journal.

The council concedes that medical schools should turn out 40,000 graduates between 1942 and 1948, as against 31,215 during the six years immediately preceding the war, but says that the 8785 increase indicated by these figures is a delusion.

"This entire surplus physician population would be absorbed by a standing army of 1,757,000 men at five medical officers per thousand men," the council declares. "Should the standing post-war Navy require 5000 physicians and the Veterans' Administration 10,000, the physician population available to civilians would actually be reduced by 15,000 instead of increased."

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"Quit" Rates Mount

For every 1000 workers on factory pay rolls in May, 52 quit, 6 were discharged, 6 left to enter the Armed Forces, and 5 were laid off, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reports.

The quit rate mounted to 52 per thousand from 49 in April, the Secretary said. Fifteen of the 20 major manufacturing groups reported a higher quit rate in May than in April.

Widespread shifting to higher-paying jobs, particularly in war industries, was primarily responsible for the large number of quits, she revealed, pointing out that furniture, food, lumber and tobacco industries lost more than 70 per thousand workers. These same groups had the highest hiring rate, she said.

Though ordnance plants had a relatively low quit rate, 47 per 1000, they hired an average of 76 workers per thousand. This reflected the increased military needs for big guns and heavy ammunition, the Secretary said.

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Senator Mead Heads Investigating Committee

WASHINGTON.—Senator James M. Mead of New York, long a staunch advocate of organized labor in Congress, has been named chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee to succeed Senator Truman of Missouri, who resigned to campaign for the Vice-Presidency.

Mead Former Union Chief

Following his election by the committee, Senator Mead announced the committee's staff would remain unchanged, adding that the resignation of Chief Counsel Hugh Fulton, submitted with that of Senator Truman, had not been accepted and, so far as he was concerned, would not be.

Senator Mead, one of eight children, was born in a humble home near the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad at Mount Morris, N. Y., and fought his way up the political ladder the hard way. At 12, he was a waterboy for the Lackawanna. He became, in succession, lamp lighter, section hand, shopman, switchman and president of the Switchmen's Union.

Served in House

When 25, he became a member of the Capitol police force on his representative's patronage roll. Before leaving Washington he confided to fellow officers he would like to return as a member of Congress. And he did, after eight years, five of which he spent as a county supervisor and State Assemblyman.

Mead first came to Congress in 1919, serving ten terms in the House before his elevation to the Senate in 1938.

In the opinion of many observers, the Senate War Investigating Committee, known popularly as the Truman committee, has done an outstanding job of investigating the conduct of the war on the production field. The committee's latest report was on manpower utilization in the armed services, the committee finding that only about 10 per cent of the most highly skilled men inducted from war industry have been used in anything approaching their full skill by the services.

HEAVY TRUCKS NEEDED

The War Department has issued an emergency appeal to workers and employers in the heavy truck industry to step up their war production immediately in view of the fact that "heavy trucks have become a No. 1 item of military importance on a parity or urgency with the B-29 bombers and the heavy artillery."

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1944

Filing a Dissenting Opinion

At this distance from the scene, it would appear that the Democratic party in Missouri has brought no great honor upon itself in the defeat of Senator Bennett C. Clark for renomination.

The views here expressed are from an individual viewpoint and not intended in any manner as being those of the labor movement, as we have no "poll" from others on the subject.

One takes considerable risk in discussion of political matters relating to sections of the Nation distant from the home town area and upon which complete information may not be at hand. However, having been born in the immediate section from which come the Clarks, father and son, a certain interest is maintained in its affairs. In years much earlier than the present, and with youthful enthusiasm, we "fit and bled" for the party, and almost died, even after having "emigrated," when the Kansas dynasty moved in with Hadley and broke the line of Democratic governors which had long reigned.

We were in the prairie, rolling-hills and "blue grass" section, from which came the Democratic majorities that helped overthrow the Republican opposition in St. Louis and certain other large centers. The "natives" took their politics "straight," and tolerated no "Mugwumps," worked hard and long, went to church—and some were not at all bad in judging the quality of whisky and the possibility of financial returns on two queens before the draw. Some of them had made the trek to California in the gold rush, some had followed Doniphan into Mexico, and many had fought for the Lost Cause with Bledsoe's Battery and under Confederate leaders in other fields of action. Though the guns of civil strife had been silenced for a quarter century, still no member of the Federal troops which under McNeil had perpetrated the Palmyra massacre ever dared identify himself if he had occasion to return to that area. Civil War Democrats? Yes, but as brave, patriotic and industrious a "race" of men and women as ever lived. They hated demagogues and time-servers, and had a genius for spotting them. They were proud to participate in a Fourth of July celebration, never dreamed of an "international police force," and when the corn was "laid by" gathered from far and near at the county and township picnics (one can yet taste the fried chicken, baked ham, barbecued beef and blackberry jam which the womenfolk prepared), and listened to the political candidates. It was the days of Vest, Cockrell, Marmaduke, Francis, Stone, Hatch, Bland, Dockery, and Champ Clark was a young Congressman from Bowling Green, who was to become Speaker of the House in the World War I period and who only by a combination of political convention circumstances missed being President of the United States instead of Woodrow Wilson.

Senator Clark, who has just been defeated for

renomination, after serving twelve years, is the son of Champ Clark of Bowling Green. He is not merely the son of an illustrious father. For he has made good "on his own," and had served with such distinction in the Senate that his name had been mentioned prominently four years ago as a possible nominee of the Democratic party for President—until the hatchet men of the Administration went into action against all "usurpers." If we recall correctly, young Clark became a page boy in the House and later its parliamentarian, and upon the retirement of "Jim" Reed was chosen to succeed him and to shoulder the mantle of the Democratic leadership in the State. He had practically spent his life in Washington, and under the guidance of his noted father and an exceptionally intellectual and charming mother, both well versed in history and the classics, came into manhood with a mental equipment, for governmental affairs in particular, that is not vouchsafed to many. His achievements demonstrate no lack of competency. He served his country in the first World War and became the first commander of the American Legion, thus his patriotism cannot be questioned. Pike County, Missouri, and its immediate area does not breed that kind.

A long absence from the State and only occasional contact with its newspapers handicaps one in attempting to judge its political motives and movements. Local issues, sorehead office seekers and the lunatic fringe are always to be taken into consideration and go to make up the "ways of politics."

We are not even acquainted in detail with Senator Clark's labor record, though casual observance from time to time has been that it has not been in any manner obnoxious. We do know that he voted against the Connally-Smith bill—and that measure is an outstanding issue in this campaign, no matter what other trumped-up "issues"—highly political and controversial—may be trotted out. Too, some inquiry among a few labor union members who have had close contact with Washington on legislative affairs brought forth no expression of disapproval of his labor record. And it must be remembered that Senator Clark represents a large agricultural and small urban population.

True, he opposed the President on certain policies, but on none that could be construed as affecting the winning of the war. And he has been labeled an "isolationist." There is nothing criminal or disloyal in opposing the President on matters of policy not directly affected with actual military movements. Union members, somewhere, oppose their officials every day in the year (even in time of strike), but they are not considered disloyal if their motives are known to be honest. And so far as "isolationism" is concerned, no two persons can agree on a definition for it any more than they can on "internationalism." The ingredients of the two "isms" are very much on the order of restaurant hash and beef stew.

If Senator Clark has had the courage on occasions to say "No," even though it may have been on a labor subject, we feel safe in saying that it came from an honest conviction, serious study, and a profound knowledge of history and the rise and fall of governments. Likewise, he came from and has the traditions of a people who were not afraid to say "No," even at the risk of their political future. The Virginians, Kentuckians who settled northeast Missouri, and yes, some freedom-loving Germans who fled the early tyrants, were not Yes-men.

It is the second and third generations of these pioneers, together with an undeterminable number of later acquisitions to the Democratic party in the State—importations of various "isms" and traditions—who have defeated Senator Clark. In politics, that is legitimate. But if the intellectual men of this nation are to be sacrificed on the altar of so-called "internationalism," and mediocrity and idolatrous worship is to be enthroned in Washington, then we have lost the war, and twenty-five years of British propaganda, in all its subtlety, has fulfilled its purpose, for at least one definition of "internationalism" is safeguarding

Plant Lists As Dangerous Jobs for Workers Under 18

LOS ANGELES.—Based on the theory that the young workers of today are the skilled craftsmen of tomorrow, Lockheed Aircraft, Inc., Burbank, Calif., has listed the following jobs as non-allowable on the basis of safety and industrial accident prevention to workers below the age of 18 years:

Circular metal saws, operators; drop hammers, operators or helpers; foundry operations; grinders, operators; hydro-presses, operators or helpers; maintenance electricians, millwrights, plumbers, carpenters, painters or oilers and their helpers; metal band-saws, operators; milling machines, operators; motor vehicles, operators or helpers—including trucks, passenger cars, trackless train mules, tugs, lift trucks, scooters, motorcycles, etc.

Operations of cleaning of cadmium-plating tanks, chromic acid tanks, trichlorethylene degreasing tanks or other acid tanks containing more than 15 per cent acid are also included as jobs which minors can not do. Neither can they use: overhead cranes, operators; power-driven brakes, operators or helpers; power-driven woodworking machinery, operators or helpers; punch presses, operators or helpers; revolving metal shapers, operators; silica sandblasters, operators or helpers.

Special attention is also given to seeing that supervisors do not allow under-age employees to do undue lifting or experimenting with machinery.

McNAIR PRAISES WORKERS

One of the last statements by Lieutenant General McNair before his death on the Normandy beach-head was in praise of the men and women who are producing war materials. He said: "The guts, toughness and will to victory of the American soldier, accompanied by the equipment of the American worker, are more than staggering; they are unbeatable."

GASOLINE SUPPLIES "SUFFICIENT"

Gasoline supplies for East Coast motorists will be tight for the remainder of the summer and fall, but sufficient for rationed demands, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies predicts.

of "British imperialism."

According to a news report, Senator Clark attributes his defeat to the C.I.O. That being a fact finally established, it may serve to awaken the leaders of the Democratic party to the liability which attached itself to the organization in the form of the Communists and C.I.O. Political Action Committee, and will cause the voters of the nation to stop, look and listen. Maybe this "triumph" of the C.I.O. in August has tossed the State of Missouri into the doubtful column for November. We will await with interest the details of election returns from the rural northern counties of the State to learn whether they have been outvoted by the industrial centers, born of the war industries and infiltrated with Communist and C.I.O. political maneuvering rather than with the independent political doctrines of trade unionism.

Meanwhile, the question presents itself: What were the Administration, and particularly the Truman following, doing to aid Senator Clark's renomination? The American Federation of Labor at Chicago last month used its influence to bring about the nomination of Senator Truman for Vice-President, and thus to defeat the C.I.O.-supported Wallace. In turn, did the Truman following line up with the C.I.O. to defeat Senator Clark? A change of some 10,000 votes, it appears, would have won the renomination for Clark. Do Senator Truman, and Chairman Hannegan of the National Democratic Committee, who lives in Missouri, admit they could not have produced that number of votes? A Missouri politician of the high-powered variety who can't "deliver" 10,000 votes is certainly one of the "new school." W. N. M.

Truman's Statement on Plans for Reconversion

By PHILLIP PEARL, Director of A.F.L. News Service

In stepping down as chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, blamed the opposition of the armed services for "disappointing" progress in laying reconversion plans. He added that the War and Navy Departments have been "bitterly opposed to taking any action" on reconversion now.

These observations are not new but they are deeply significant in connection with collateral events.

Less than a month ago, War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson tangled with the War and Navy chiefs on his program for starting reconversion where and when it would not interfere with the war effort. After a bitter struggle behind the scenes, Nelson won out and War Mobilization Director Byrnes authorized the start of his reconversion program by August 15.

Almost immediately, a barrage of statements to the press was fired from the War and Navy Departments, warning of production shortages and claiming a serious lag in the output of specific items of war equipment needed by the fighting forces.

Raising a Furore

These statements took labor by surprise, for the public has been led to believe that the needs of the armed services were being substantially filled. It was the first information to the contrary that had been forthcoming since the very beginning of the war.

The furore raised by the armed services, aided and abetted by the press and radio, finally stampeded Byrnes into action. He issued a new decree tightening manpower controls so as to divert more labor to the industries where production allegedly had been lagging.

After a day or two, reports began creeping into newspaper stories that the new manpower controls effectively blockaded any possibility of the authorized Nelson reconversion program actually getting started. It was pointed out that manpower would not be made available for any such projects.

Simultaneously, the newspapers carried a report of the resignation of two key experts from the War Production Board. It was reported that they took this action in protest against the alleged suppression, at the request of the War Department, of data said to show that there is an abundance on hand of ordnance supplies, instead of shortages.

This information, according to the reports, was to have been included in Nelson's official review of war production during the first six months of this year—but the Army yanked it out.

Now we have no way of telling whether these reports are true or whether the War Department's claims of certain shortages are true. Nor do we wish to enter into controversy with the leaders of the armed forces over a matter concerning which we have no direct knowledge.

But we feel that the situation needs investigating so that the public may get the truth and the agency to do this job should be the very committee formerly headed by Senator Truman, which he adjured to keep up its investigating activities.

Some Questions

Here are some of the matters the Senate War Investigating Committee might look into:

First, do actual shortages of vital war equipment exist?

Is production falling behind on these or other items needed by our armed forces in their offensive drives?

If so, what are the causes of the production lag?

To what extent do frequently changing designs and structural changes in equipment hold up production schedules?

What is the relation between arbitrary wage freezing in certain low-paid industries, such as foundries,

Union Molder's Family Receives One Millionth Benefit in Force Under Social Security Act

WASHINGTON.—Payment on the one-millionth benefit now in force under the Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act began August 8 when the widow and children of John Robert Thompson, union man who had been working in a war plant in Cleveland, Ohio, received their first monthly checks which amounted to \$58.49.

Thompson, who died in June, was recording secretary of Local 218, International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union.

To mark this occasion in the history of the Social Security Act, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, one of the three members of the Social Security Board, presented the checks to the Thompson family at their home in Parma, a Cleveland suburb.

Checks for Two Children

The checks included one for \$25.07 for Mrs. Thompson and two for \$16.71—equal amounts to each of the children, Dale Bernice, 4, and Jerald Robert, one year old. Checks like these will keep on coming each month, Mrs. Woodward pointed out, for years ahead, and the family will have received, by the time the children are 18, a total of \$11,271. Each child's check will come until the child is 18 years old, and Mrs. Thompson's checks will come until the baby, "Jerry Bob," is 18. Then her checks, as well as the boy's own, will stop.

Mrs. Thompson's checks will begin coming again when she is 65, however, if she has not remarried, or is not working on a job which comes under the insurance system. The checks will continue as long as she lives. With the benefits Mrs. Thompson may

receive after 65, the total payable on her husband's social security account may be \$15,000 or even more.

Had Paid in \$145

For these benefits Thompson had paid premiums, amounting to \$145, in the form of social security taxes at the rate of 1 per cent of his pay, for seven and one-half years.

Mrs. Thompson and the children live with her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Thompson. The senior Mr. Thompson, also a union molder on a job that comes under the Social Security Act, is nearing retirement age. He will then be able to claim old-age insurance benefits which will mean monthly checks for him and, when his wife is 65, for each of them as long as they live.

Big Total of Benefits

The million benefits now in force are being paid out as follows, Mrs. Woodward explained: To 418,500 retired workers, \$9,846,000 a month; to 122,000 wives, above 65, of retired workers, \$1,518,000 a month; to 109,000 widows of insured workers with children under 18, \$2,155,000 a month; 288,000 children under 18 of deceased or retired workers, \$3,550,000 a month; to 58,000 widows, 65 or above, of insured workers, \$1,172,000 a month; and to 4500 dependent parents over 65 of insured workers who died leaving no widow, or child under 18, \$59,000 a month. All told, the benefits now in force amount to \$18,300,000 a month.

In addition, lump-sum payments amounting to \$65,350,000 have been paid in the cases of 450,000 insured workers who died without leaving a survivor who was entitled immediately to monthly benefits.

and the alleged shortage of manpower in these industries?

Is there any truth to the recurring reports that workers are leaving jobs in war industries to seek employment in peace-time industries which promise better job security?

The final question offers a key to the solution of a serious problem which, if it does not exist now, may crop up in the future. We have no evidence substantiating the reports that war workers are looking for more permanent jobs in fear of sudden cutbacks should the war end suddenly.

But if such fears are in the minds of war workers they are certainly justified. Thus far no provision has been made by Congress to take care of unemployed war workers. Immediate enactment of the Kilgore bill is necessary to keep up the morale of millions of workers whose jobs depend on the war.

Despite the increasing evidence of shenanigans behind the scenes, labor hesitates to enter into any controversy on war production until the facts are clearly established.

But we can say this—that regardless of any and all other considerations, if our armed forces need increased production of any particular items, the workers of America will do everything possible to fill the bill.

WAR RISK BONUS BROADENED

Merchant seamen and officers may now receive a vessel attack bonus of \$125 if they are on a ship which is subjected to extreme and immediate danger of destruction as a result of enemy attack or other direct war hazard.

VETERANS FOR AUTO MAINTENANCE

WASHINGTON.—To aid employers of trained men in the automotive maintenance industry, the O.D.T. has issued a brief set of questions and answers regarding the employment of returned war veterans.

"Other things may be seized by might, or purchased with money, but knowledge is only to be gained by study."—Samuel Johnson.

Navy Tripled, Leaders Tell Labor "Magnificent"

WASHINGTON.—That action by labor speaks louder than words has been proven in an announcement by the Navy Department that on August 18 its fighting fleet will be three times as great as the number of combatant ships on hand on July 1, 1940, when the Navy's intensive shipbuilding program was inaugurated. On August 18 the Navy expects to have 1149 combatant ships, as compared with the 383 that were available when the huge construction program began a little over four years ago.

But that is only a part of the picture of the job performed by American workers during that period. Total vessels of all types in the Navy have increased much more rapidly due principally to the additions of numerous amphibious vessels. The Navy says that on June 30, 1944, it had more than ten times the number of craft of all classes, exclusive of small landing craft and small yard and district craft, than it had in commission on July 1, 1940. During the fiscal year closed June 30, 1944, the number of naval craft of all types approximately doubled.

And even this does not conclude labor's spectacular performance for the Navy. In the aircraft field, the number of Navy planes on hand at the close of the last fiscal year was almost twenty times the number on hand on July 1, 1940, and the number of planes on hand more than doubled during the 1943-44 fiscal year.

The Navy had no advance base program activity under way on July 7, 1940, and from a modest beginning late that year the program has grown to one of the Navy's major activities.

Despite this "magnificent record by labor," the Navy is asking that workers continue to "lay it on the line," citing the fact that the Navy's main fight is in the Pacific and that its need for ships, planes and supplies will end only with the defeat of Japan.

Note the "We Don't Patronize" List in this paper.

Report Made on Industrial Casualties in California

The campaign against industrial accidents launched by the War Production Board, and given immediate support by the A.F.L., was reported on in the last issue of the *LABOR CLARION*. That this campaign is extremely urgent can be quickly ascertained by the alarming growth in the number of industrial accidents in California reported by Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations. Scharrenberg stated that "the battle of production claimed the lives of 698 California workers in 1943." He went on to say that "the number of industrial injuries reported to the California Industrial Accident Commission rose to 550,809 in 1943." This represents an increase of nearly 11 percent above the total of 497,997 injuries reported in 1942. Other interesting facts revealed by Director Scharrenberg were the following:

"Industrial accidents in 1943 resulted in 152,698 injuries—that is, injuries which were so severe as to prevent the injured from returning to work the day following the accident—compared with 131,615 disabling injuries in the previous year.

"Despite an increase of 16 per cent in the total number of disabling industrial injuries between 1942 and 1943, the number of fatalities increased only 4 per cent, from 671 to 698.

"For every 10,000 disabling injuries in 1943 there were 46 deaths, the lowest ratio on record. In 1942, there were 51 fatalities for every 10,000 disabling injuries reported and the average for the five-year period 1937 to 1941 was 64 deaths per 10,000 disabling injuries.

"Injuries resulting in permanent disability, however, rose by 17 per cent from 1,580 in 1942 to 1,852 in 1943.

"The number of disabling injuries in manufacturing industries increased from 57,079 in 1942 to 77,362 in 1943, a rise of 35½ per cent. The Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement estimates that man-hours worked by wage earners in manufacturing industries increased more than 36 per cent between 1942 and 1943. This indicates that the accident frequency rate in 1943 was lower than in 1942. Furthermore, on the basis of available man-hour statistics, it appears that the accident frequency rate in manufacturing industries as a whole was lower in 1943 than in any year since 1939."

Although the accident-frequency in 1943 was lower than in 1942, it is nevertheless appalling that such a loss of production, as well as the impairment of health and deaths, has occurred. Labor should do everything possible to make the campaign against this deadly enemy—industrial accidents—a success. Local committees should be established as requested by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, in cooperation with the War Production Board.

Patronize restaurants displaying Union House Card.

Price Postings in Eating Places

Effective this week, all eating establishments are obligated under the Office of Price Administration's new National Restaurant Order to have forty basic menu items and their respective ceiling prices prominently posted for the benefit of patrons.

A standard placard, 28 by 21 inches, lists the items and prices, which must legally conform to the menus offered by the restaurant during the base period of April 4-10, 1943, when restaurant prices were frozen.

The over 6000 eating places in the sixteen counties of the San Francisco district have been supplied by their local War Price and Rationing Board with their posting placard, it was announced by George Moncharsh, O.P.A. District Director. Co-ordinating with the O.P.A. in instituting the pricing controls is the District Restaurant Council, composed of representatives of the restaurant industry with Carl Weber of the Whitcomb hotel as chairman.

More Recruits Needed for S. F. Port Security Force

Lieut. William H. Brock, Jr., of the Coast Guard Volunteer Port Security Force has addressed a letter to President Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council in which it is stated that the quota of the Force for San Francisco has been set at 2500. This number, he states, has not yet been achieved in the recruiting campaign which began last month, on the first anniversary of the local regiment. Recruits are needed, particularly for the day watches, and Lieutenant Brock's communication was read to the Labor Council meeting last week in the hope that the needs of the Force would be made known by the delegates to their respective unions.

Men are recruited for two six-hour watches per week to guard the local port installations, ships and supplies. They are trained, uniformed and armed by the Coast Guard. There is no compensation for this service to the nation—a man has only the satisfaction of knowing he is an essential part of the country's offensive war. Complete data on the subject of enlistment, and application blanks may be had by telephoning Exbrook 4213 (Extension 7) or by calling at the headquarters, 244 California street. A number of union members have been enlisted in the San Francisco Regiment of this volunteer force almost from its inception.

INCREASE ALLOWED DRIVERS

The W.L.B. Trucking Commission unanimously awarded a 5-cent general wage increase in lieu of overtime to approximately 3,000 drivers, checkers, dock workers, and helpers employed by 291 local cartage companies in 16 Michigan cities outside of Detroit.

President Green Appeals For All-Out Production

A.F.L. President William Green appealed to all unions and members of the American Federation of Labor to boost production of vital war materials needed by the armed forces.

He revealed that "responsible representatives" of the Army and Navy had stressed, in conversations with him, the need for increased output of heavy artillery, ammunition, heavy guns, bombs, radar equipment, tanks, construction equipment, tires, tentage fabric and penicillin. In a circular letter to all affiliates, President Green declared:

"We cannot and must not fail to supply our troops, fighting so gloriously, with all the materials and supplies they need in order to clinch the victory which now seems near at hand.

Enemies Must Be Crushed

"The daily reports we receive from the fighting fronts show that the Nazis and Japs are being driven back, defeated and demoralized. We are pleased beyond measure over the success of our armed forces, but the final blow must be delivered. Our enemies must be crushed. They must be defeated decisively.

"As our armed forces fight in order to reach this objective, the soldiers of production must produce, without fail or let-up, the war materials and war supplies the army needs right now in this crucial period. Our workers can produce more war materials and supplies if they are needed. They have repeatedly, over and over again, shown their ability to do so.

"All That Is Needed"

"In my opinion, all that is needed in order to increase production is to acquaint the workers with the vital needs of the Army and Navy. So in response to the appeal of the representatives of the Army, Navy and the Government for increased production of vital war materials, we call upon all members of the army of production to draw upon their own personal reserves, reserves in skill, the capacity to produce war materials and war supplies in increasing volume.

"Let the workers of America make brighter the glorious record they have made by demonstrating to the world their ability to produce war materials in increasing volume in this period in the progress of the war when a vital and decisive blow is being inflicted upon our enemies."

Representative Flanagan's Report

Daniel V. Flanagan, western representative of the American Federation of Labor, in submitting his report to the San Francisco Labor Council for the month of July in relation to the organizing campaign among clerical employees in the shipyards of San Francisco and Marin county, announces that the organizing committee in charge of the work was successful during the month in winning a National Labor Relations Board election at the United Engineering Company offices in San Francisco. A 100 per cent vote was chalked up for the union, and negotiations with the company in behalf of the new organization began early this month.

Mentioning activities in other plants by the committee, Representative Flanagan again reminds that members and business representatives of A.F.L. unions in these shipyard plants who may have some "leads" of value to the committees that they should immediately contact his office and supply such information.

MACHINISTS SUPPORT ROOSEVELT

PORTLAND—The Pacific Coast Conference of the International Association of Machinists held here endorsed President Roosevelt for re-election by a 70 per cent vote. The indorsement followed a stormy controversy over the advisability of the organization entering political issues.

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Labor Draft Bill Cause Of American Legion Rift

WASHINGTON.—According to an article in the current issue of *Labor*, the so-called "Austin-Wadsworth" bill, to draft labor for private industry, sprang into the limelight again last week, as a result of an internal battle over the measure in the American Legion.

That "forced labor" proposal had apparently been dead or dormant, but organized labor has at no time let down its guard. Labor leaders will not be surprised if Army and Navy chiefs provoke further hysterical manpower scare in an effort to put over the bill. *Labor's* recitation on the newest phase of the situation, in the article above referred to, continues as follows:

As heretofore, union chieftains are prepared to resist the repressive bill to the limit. Whether it will again have the support of the White House remains uncertain, though originally President Roosevelt gave the "labor draft" his blessing with some reservations.

Interesting Revelations

In that connection, some mighty interesting documents on the controversy within the Legion over the Austin-Wadsworth scheme have just reached Washington. They were sent out by the National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires, which speaks for about 80 union labor posts in the Legion.

The documents disclosed that when Warren Atherton, reactionary commander of the Legion, began championing the Austin-Wadsworth bill, the Samuel Gompers Union Labor Post in Oakland, Calif., took issue with Atherton.

It pointed out that while the Legion is on record for a "universal draft" of men and dollars, no convention or other authoritative body within the Legion had ever indorsed the Austin-Wadsworth proposal for a draft of labor alone—in other words, that Atherton had acted on his own hook.

Atherton Threat Fizzle

That piqued Atherton, who, since his election as commander, has resorted to repeated "smears" of organized labor. He threatened the Gompers Post with loss of its charter if it didn't comply with the "mandate of the Omaha convention."

Not only did the Gompers Post refuse to be browbeaten, but other trade union posts from coast to coast quickly passed resolutions ripping into the Austin-Wadsworth measure. They made it clear that the Omaha convention never did indorse that bill, but merely reiterated a demand for a draft of men and dollars.

"To take Atherton off the spot," said the Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires, "the national executive committee of the Legion then adopted a resolution indorsing the Austin-Wadsworth bill."

The executive committee had no right to do so, since all power to fix politics rests with delegates to a national convention, the conference declared. Such convention never has backed the bill and never will, if the union members within the Legion can prevent it.

Propaganda Continued

Despite labor's opposition, Legion leaders continued the campaign for the bill. The "National Legionnaire," official organ of the Legion, carried an article which the conference labelled a "vicious and confusing" effort to "soften up the membership" for the Austin-Wadsworth shackles.

Union labor posts attempted to get a reply to the article into the columns of the "Legionnaire." The

Are YOU and the Members of YOUR FAMILY REGISTERED VOTERS FOR THE NOVEMBER ELECTION?

reply was written by Irvin R. Kuenzli, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers and director of education for the Chicago Union Labor Post of the Legion.

Kuenzli's manuscript was a straight-from-the-shoulder attack upon the Austin-Wadsworth bill. He pointed out that the measure would "hamper," not help, the war effort; that it was copied from the totalitarian programs of Germany and Japan.

Cure Worse Than Disease

It would not, he added, cure absenteeism, labor turnover or other industrial problems, as claimed by the proponents. Only better working conditions could do that, Kuenzli said.

"Is it not disruptive to war production," he added, "to foist upon organized workers a bill to which they are so emphatically opposed? Is this their reward for a production record that is probably nearer perfection than any other phase of the battle on the home front?"

Of course, the "Legionnaire" refused to publish Kuenzli's article, claiming "it takes a position contrary to the last convention of the Legion." The trade union posts of the Legion are refusing to accept this "censorship" and are planning to reprint the article in pamphlet form, and give it wide circulation.

TVA As a Model for Like Developments in World

MONTREAL.—The Tennessee Valley Authority, established to develop the resources of the great Tennessee River basin, offers a number of lessons for the planners of national and international development projects, it is declared in an International Labor Office study published at I.L.O. headquarters here.

Author of the study, which is entitled "The TVA: Lessons for International Application," is Dr. Herman Finer, widely known authority on public administration problems and special consultant to the I.L.O.

The TVA, Dr. Finer points out, has come to be looked upon both as a model and as a preliminary to wider development elsewhere. Similar projects, he notes, have been advocated for the Danube, Yangtze and Amazon valleys, and he says that "international TVA" is a "conception that in various forms is receiving very wide support."

In view of this, he says, "it is important to know what the TVA is and what it has accomplished" and "to consider under what conditions and by what adaptation its experience may be applicable elsewhere, particularly in an international setting."

Dr. Finer concludes that the TVA "is not transplantable without reservations and qualifications," but his detailed discussion of problems of financing, administrative autonomy, agreements between the seven states and many local government bodies in the TVA area, personnel problems, and labor stand-

Make Attack on W.M.C. Plan of Manpower Control

In an interim report, the Chamber of Commerce of New York State vigorously criticizes the War Manpower Commission's controlled referral plan requiring the hiring of most men employees through the U. S. Employment Service.

The report advises employers that they need not regard the plan as compulsory and should consider the penalties cited in conjunction with it as "having no legal basis."

The program, as put into effect by order of W.M.C. Chairman Paul V. McNutt on July 1, it is pointed out in the report, has no specific authority from Congress. The report adds that legal research has failed to find any laws granting such authority. "In fact, only the vague War Powers Act gave the slightest foundation for such an assumption of authority," the report says.

It goes on to assert that New York City is in a non-critical area and its labor situation is "reasonably satisfactory."

"The War Manpower Commission appears to think that its controlled referral plan may enable the U. S. Employment Service to move many employees from New York to critical areas, but there are serious obstacles in trying to persuade employees to move from non-critical areas to cities in which the labor situation is critical," the report adds. "Among those are lack of housing and unwillingness to leave their homes."

It is pointed out that the statement, which represents only the opinion of the committee until acted upon by the chamber as a whole, concurs in the position taken by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"Union Labor in California"

John F. Dalton, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, in forwarding a copy of his report, "Union Labor in California, 1943," states in a communication to Secretary O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council that the report is being forwarded to all labor unions in the State, and that extra copies are available. It is a printed pamphlet of twenty-four pages.

At the same time, Dalton reminds that the questionnaire for the year 1944, from which the annual report is compiled, was sent to local unions in June, and that a number of the locals have not yet made their returns, giving the desired information. He further states that it is particularly important that there be such a record during this period of momentous industrial changes. The subject is directed to the attention of all local union officials.

ards and relationships points up lessons that will be studied if and when development projects are planned for Europe, Asia and South America.

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Run O' The Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

A communication from Lieut. (jg) William H. Brock Jr. of the Coast Guard, addressed to the union, asks that more of our members volunteer for service in the Port Security Force of the Coast Guard. He states that the San Francisco Regiment, which counts among its 2000 members several men from No. 21, needs an additional 600 men to bring it to full strength. Volunteers for this service wear the uniform of the Coast Guard and are asked to do twelve hours' guard duty each week, thereby releasing younger, well trained Coast Guardsmen, who are anxious to go to sea.

Johnston B. Wiles Sr. of the *Chronicle* machine room, who had undergone an emergency operation on August 6, passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital last Tuesday evening. Deceased had been a member of No. 21 since 1933, and had been associated with the *Chronicle* chapel since his arrival in this jurisdiction. A native of Sharpsville, Pa., he was 69 years of age, and had followed the printing business for fifty years. Surviving him are his wife, Gertrude; two daughters, Mrs. Genevieve Sutton and Mrs. Josephine Spencer, and a son, Lieut. (jg) Johnston B. Wiles Jr., who has been reported as missing in action on the Normandy front. Funeral arrangements had not been completed at this writing.

Arthur R. Sadler, a member of the commercial branch in this city since 1921, passed away Friday evening, August 11. Deceased had suffered for years with arthritis, and the end finally came at his home, 1740 Beach street, as the result of a heart attack. He was a member of the Dolores Press chapel at the time of his death. A native of Illinois, he was born on March 8, 1886, and was 57 years of age. He came to California at the conclusion of World War I from Montana, being well known in the Northwest. Surviving is his wife, Myrtle L. Sadler. The funeral was held at 4 p. m. Saturday from the Halsted-Dierks chapel, with inurnment at Woodlawn cemetery.

Chairman Charles L. Price of the Danner chapel spent this week in Los Angeles, where he represented Sunset Post No. 400 of the American Legion at the state convention of the Legion, which convened on Tuesday in the southern city for a three-day session.

Edward C. Bradford, well known on the Pacific Coast and who left here in January, 1943, is reported to have passed away at Houston, Tex., on May 21, at the age of 59.

H. S. Wilchman of the James H. Barry chapel and his nephew, Bobbie Carter, returned to the city Friday after a vacation of nine days spent up Highway No. 1 at Annapolis on Lake Guallala.

A. A. Campbell of the Victor F. Pollak Printing Company and family are vacationing this week on the Russian River.

Announcement has been made that the wedding of the grand-daughter of Dan Gallick Sr., retired member of No. 21, Miss Gertrude McCormack, to Edward H. Sarraile has been set for September 24 at St. Paul's. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCormack and has two brothers serving in the Coast Guard. Mr. Sarraile also is a member of the Coast Guard. Both are natives of San Francisco.

J. A. Anthony of the A. C. Gollan & Son chapel left last week-end for Pinedale, near Fresno, where he will visit with his son.

Corporal Frank A. Perry of the Marine Corps and a member of Denver Typographical Union, deposited a traveling card with No. 21 last Friday. Wounded seven times during two years' service in the South Seas, Perry is now stationed in this area. A mem-

ber of Carlson's Raiders in the Pacific, he has participated in many engagements.

J. B. Lockman of the *Call-Bulletin* proofroom returned to his desk last Saturday looking ten years younger than he did three months ago, when he was taken to Fort Miley Facility in a critical condition. Two months at California Veterans' Home, Yountville, has brought roses back to his cheek and the old-time sparkle to his eye. We can't say as much with respect to his memory, as he left Yountville forgetting to bring his cane.

"To transform the iridescent dream of yesterday into the vibrant, pulsating reality of today—that was the idea radiating from the fertile brain of a retired printer, Richard L. Drake, author of *Typo Notes*, appearing on the labor page of the local press, which inspired the founding of the Old-Time Union Printers' Chapel of St. Petersburg (Florida), where the veterans of type battles of yesteryear may mingle in fellowship to renew old acquaintances, foster new ones and wander in reminiscence, arm-in-arm, down Memory Lane." So states a communication from C. F. Strawinski, secretary of the O.T.U.P.C. The originator of this idea, said to be the first of its kind, is Richard L. Drake, a former member of the *Examiner* proofroom, who retired shortly before leaving this jurisdiction in January of last year.

For the second time in two months, J. J. ("Casey") O'Rourke of the *Wall Street Journal* has been saddened by death in his family. The passing of his brother, Patrick O'Rourke, a member of the Printing Pressmen's Union, last Sunday was preceded by the death of another brother, Jack O'Rourke, a member of Seattle Typographical Union, which occurred in the Puget Sound city two months ago. Completing his week's work at the Ogden Printing Company last Friday, Patrick's death twenty-four hours later came as a shock. Mass was celebrated at St. John's on Wednesday.

Taken ill while at work on Thursday of last week, R. S. Dananhowe, machinist of the *Chronicle* chapel, was on Saturday entered at St. Joseph's hospital. Latest reports are that his condition has improved, but a full checkup and X-rays will be necessary.

Executive Committeeman O. J. Schimke of the *Wall Street Journal* will return to work the coming week after two weeks' vacation, most of which was spent resting up at his home in Oakland.

James M. Ross, retired member, sends regards from his vacation spot at Hacienda, in Sonoma county, where he is taking full advantage of a real rest.

News Chapel Notes — By L. L. Heagney

At Saturday's chapel meeting the members were pleased to welcome a well-known man from another chapel, Charles Crawford, chairman of the *Chronicle*, who came to hear a report by our sanitation committee. Opening, Chairman Abbott requested quiet as the report was lengthy and somewhat technical, but it did appear, he said, that there is a solution to our problem—elimination of drafts in some parts of the composing room and lack of air in others. The expert called in by Editor Clarvoe and Business Manager Houser had analyzed the room for air as to comfortable breathing and working; not for the prevalence of lead fumes. Of two methods for improvement he suggested, it was voted to hold a special meeting immediately on receipt of his elaborated report to decide which is preferable.

Speaking of amusement, Chuck Adams got a kick out of having his starting time moved up an hour when the order came to go to press five minutes earlier. "Gosh, lucky for me they're not getting the first edition out ten minutes earlier," Chuck chuckled, "as there is no telling how long they'd figure for me to do an extra minute's work."

In a letter, Jack Bengston of the Seabees tells why, after being trained and going through a year's campaign in the Aleutians, he's training again. "The simple fact is," he wrote, "that I was trained for work in the Arctic; now we're training for a campaign in the South Pacific, and the requirements are altogether different." He describes a typical night's training: "First, the alarm, amidst total blackout; getting dressed PDQ and with full pack—rifle, gas mask, steel helmet, rations, ammunition—then on the double quick to battle stations such as foxholes,

A.A. guns, etc., all in pitch darkness; then the payoff—jumping into ten feet of water and swimming with all this load. The pack is fastened, however, so that only one hook is undone and it comes to the top and so will its owner if he knows his stuff."

"Present were some 250 persons and there was food for at the very least 500," writes Johnny Dow from Cave Junction, Ore., where he settled after quitting the *News*, describing the Grange picnic he attended. "As far as this sector is concerned," he went on, "except for manpower shortages on this or that farm, one would never realize there is a war on; life is plentiful, because everyone raises most of what he eats; edibles bring a good price, and the country is prosperous."

Up at Port Angeles, Wash., Howard Paul of the Coast Guard sends word his wife and baby joined him a while back and practically all his spare time is devoted to chopping wood for warmth and cooking. Port Angeles being far from natural gas lines. Most people, he added, scarcely realize how wholeheartedly women have heeded the Government's call for volunteers, and he cited the great number of SPARS stationed there. "Simple fact is," Paul wrote, "the place swarms with them."

Shopping News Chapel Notes—By G. E. Mitchell Jr.

Charlie Cantrell's son Jack, who has covered thousands upon thousands of miles in his capacity of petty officer with the Coast Guard, arrived in this city Friday night last on the Daylight from Southern California and immediately entrained for the East Coast, destination a military secret. Charlie reports his son the picture of health.

Charlie Wilson, now in the Presidio in the Quartermaster's Department, paid the chapel a visit and was immediately put to work as a pressman because of the scarcity of help in that department.

Bill Martin took a patriot's vacation during his union vacation period. Just puttered around the house, visited a few of the night spots in the city, and put his victory garden in apple pie order.

Suffering from poison oak for the past few weeks, Bud Stuck's fingers were given further cause to itch when he drove his wife through the Sacramento valley heat up to Applegate, for a vacation and rest.

Ray Carpenter's union vacation was spent here and there, but mostly here. The bass weren't biting, salmon is scarce, and Bay fishing is obnoxious.

Don Brill, one of the chapel's members in defense work, dropped in to say hello and take a whirl at the keyboard for Al Blay who was contemplating vacation. Unfortunately, Don had a lame finger and the doctor advised his laying off work for a few more days. Nothing serious.

Ira Stuck, skipper, and Mrs. Stuck spent a few days in Willits with Bert Hammond, owner and publisher of the paper there. Bert is a former chapel member.

Mack Ward took a week off and spent his union vacation check. Apricots were ripening, peaches were coming along, the chickens, rabbits, vegetables, etc., needed attention, so Mack didn't wander far from his fireside.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21 By Louise A. Abbott

Our regular business meeting, held last Tuesday evening, was largely attended. The following new members received their obligation: Eldon Ann McLeod, daughter of our president; Mrs. Margaret E. Ross, wife of Duncan C. Ross, president of Mailers No. 18; Mrs. Helen Palmiter, and Mrs. Roby Welchman, formerly of Monroe, La. They were welcomed into the organization.

The resignations of Helen Cyr as first vice-president and Mrs. Sophie Rosenthal as a member of the auditing committee were accepted, and Mrs. Laura D. Moore was elected first vice-president, and Mrs. Elizabeth Haines a member of the auditing committee.

Little Junior Miss Haines was present and was the center of attraction. Besides being beautiful, her behavior was perfect and we can well understand Grandpa "Bob" Vernor's pride.

At the close of the meeting the label committee met, and then everyone enjoyed home-made biscuits and chicken country style.

Mrs. Alice Montgomery has been removed from the hospital to the home of her sister, Mrs. Ruth Begon, and is improving.

(Continued on Next Page, Col. Two)

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Christmas Parcels to the Armed Forces Overseas

Postmaster William H. McCarthy of San Francisco has issued a set of instructions to the public relating to sending of Christmas parcels to those serving overseas in the armed forces, to the end of aiding the Department in acquainting patrons of the postal service with the regulations to be observed, inasmuch as the period for mailing is approaching, and for the benefit of its readers in particular, the LABOR CLARION is reproducing the instructions, which are as follows:

Mailing Period

Christmas parcels and Christmas cards for members of the armed forces overseas should be mailed during the period beginning September 15, and ending October 15, 1944. Each parcel should be endorsed "Christmas Parcel." It is wise to mail both parcels and cards as early during this period as possible.

Christmas cards and parcels for Merchant Marines should also be sent during the above period.

The limits in size and weight are as follows: Maximum weight, 5 pounds; maximum length, 15 inches; combined length and girth, 36 inches. For Merchant Marines parcels may weigh 11 pounds and measure 18 inches in length and 42 inches in length and girth combined.

Only one parcel may be mailed each week from the same person to the same addressee.

Banned Articles

No perishables will be accepted. Intoxicant, matches and lighter fluids also are not permissible. Fragile articles are not recommended.

The following items are suggested as appropriate: Toilet articles such as soaps, razor blades, shaving cream and lotions, tooth powder or paste, tooth brushes, wash cloths, small bath towels, combination cards of buttons, needles and thread, darning cotton, pins, safety pins, games, stationery, books, tobacco and hard candy. Money should be sent in the form of Postal Money Orders with the post office through which the orders are to be routed shown as the paying office. There is no money order service to Merchant Marines.

Requests from the addressees for these parcels will not be necessary during the above named period.

Proper Address Essential

It is essential that parcels be completely and correctly addressed. Addresses should be clearly written in ink. The complete address should also be shown on a sheet of paper inside the parcel, together with a detailed list of the articles included, giving trade names such as Hershey's Chocolate Bars, Colgate's Shaving Cream, etc. Gum address labels should not be used as they become detached from parcels.

Articles should be tightly packed in strong containers so that they will not move about or rattle. Containers such as tin, wood or strong double-faced corrugated fiberboard are recommended.

Use of Containers

Such articles as hard candies, nuts, caramels, chocolate bars and cookies should be packed in tin containers. Caramels, chocolate bars and cookies should be individually wrapped in waxed paper. All tin containers should be sealed with adhesive tape. Soft candies, home-made or commercial, frequently are spoiled upon arrival at the point of delivery and must be thrown away.

Information regarding rates of postage and manner of packing may be obtained from your local postmaster, as well as information concerning postage rates on Christmas cards. Your local postmaster will also have information concerning the sending of Christmas parcels to persons leaving the United States just before or after October 16, 1944.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps.

McLaughlin and Conboy in Chicago

John P. McLaughlin and William J. Conboy, well known members of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, left San Francisco Monday for Chicago, where they will attend a meeting of the executive council of the Brotherhood. Traveling on the "Streamliner," they arrived at their destination Wednesday.

McLaughlin is a vice-president of the International Brotherhood, and hence a member of the executive council. Conboy is attending the council session as a representative of the international organization, his headquarters being in Stockton, and his duties carry him to various points in that territory.

Run o' the Hook

(Continued from Page Eight)

Young Donald Brill had his tonsils removed and is back home.

Mrs. Daisy Chilson, W.I.A. vice-president, is on her way to the convention. A letter from her stated that her husband, Fred Chilson, met with an accident which resulted in severe lacerations of his hand.

Mr. George Pell of Los Angeles, brother-in-law of Florence Reynolds, paid his first visit to San Francisco. He stayed ten days and enjoyed himself immensely.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Porter are entertaining Mrs. Gertrude L. Gates of Hawaii.

We are deeply grieved to learn of the passing last Tuesday evening of Mr. J. B. Wiles. The sympathy of the entire organization is extended to his wife, Gertrude, and their daughter. Mr. Wiles was well known to all of us, having attended many of our meetings and staunchly supported all of our affairs. We have lost a grand friend and will miss him.

Our members responded generously to the request for cookies for our brigade. They go to the Recreation Center at Letterman hospital.

Saturday evening we are host to the service men at the U.S.O.. Bring or send your cake to 989 Market street, before 8:30 p. m.

Our Red Cross Unit has knitting and sewing on hand. Will you do your bit? We are starting our holiday collection for Army and Navy hospitals. Details in next week's LABOR CLARION.

Golf News — By Fred N. Leach

At late last a golf prediction by your correspondent has come true! That was the one we made at the second round of the cup matches when we predicted that Percy Crebassa would go into the finals of his flight, and that we gave him better than an even chance to have his name the first on the new Mergenthaler Linotype Trophy.

And that is just the way it turned out when Percy defeated Howard Watson 2-1 in a ding-dong match at Sharp Park on Sunday.

So there we have the two cup winners: Charlie Forst, the champion, and Percy Crebassa, winner of the consolation flight. Trophies and medals to the winners and suitable awards to the runners-up will be presented at the annual at Richmond on Sunday, August 27.

Greens fees are \$1. with the usual 50 cents entry fee. Tee time is 10:30—and the date is Sunday, August 27. Richmond Golf Club is the place. Plan to attend for a swell day in the open and help celebrate the sixth anniversary of your golf association.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday.

Financial statement of M.T.D.U. secretary-treasurer in August Typographical Journal shows receipts, June 20 to July 20, 1944, \$305.50; disbursements for same period, \$895.84. In the "red" for the calendar month, \$590.34. Disbursements show it cost more to mail the M.T.D.U.-"M.I.U." propaganda sheet of 600 copies of "The Mailer" than it cost to print it. Printing, \$130; mailing, \$136.59. In the matter of disbursements with no credited dividends to their dues-paying members, its officers are "financial wizards." This issue of "The Mailer" gave space to boosting M.T.D.U. and "M.I.U." officers in the matter of the Cleveland Mailers' dispute with the I.T.U. over signing of contract with the publishers.

But the M.T.D.U.-"M.I.U." officers, neither in The Mailer nor at any other time, have given mention of benefits, if any, to be afforded members who relinquished their benefits in the I.T.U. by joining the "M.I.U."

It is therefore difficult to see what working mailers have profited by the payment of dues to the M.T.D.U. and an "M.I.U."

With Denver contributing \$1, Birmingham \$1 and Indianapolis \$10, apparently members are not strong for increasing the alleged "defense" fund, which now contains but \$12.

M.T.D.U. balance as of June 20, 1944, \$11,484.81. Balance as of July 20, 1944, \$10,894.47. But the worst is yet to come. Just wait until disbursements are made for M.T.D.U. and "M.I.U." conventions! Though not stated what salary he receives as secretary-treasurer, "M.I.U." Weaver, secretary-treasurer M.T.D.U., is not doing badly. He draws down \$96.91 for services and expenses in Nashville, Tenn., in addition to his salary of \$59.25.

A.F.L. AIRCRAFT WORKERS PRAISED

WASHINGTON.—A.F.L. workers in plants producing planes for the Navy have won the praise of Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal for the part their planes played in the recent victories over the Japanese fleet in the Battle of the Eastern Philippines and in the Marianas area. Congratulatory telegrams sent to workers at the Douglas Aircraft Co., Incorporated, El Segundo, Calif., said their Dauntless dive bombers inflicted grave losses on the Japs.

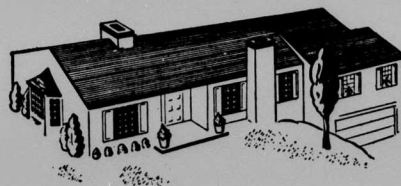
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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, August 11, 1944.

Meeting called to order at 8:14 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, who acted as president *pro tem*, and Delegate George Johns acted as secretary.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except President Shelley and Secretary O'Connell, who were excused.

Credentials—Elevator Operators No. 117—John Salomone vice Frederick White, William Sloane vice Helen Mullally. Grocery Clerks No. 648—T. J. McAnally vice Robert Hunter, W. G. Deseppe vice Maurice Hartshorn. Practical Nurses No. 267—Paula Scott. International Association of Fire Fighters, Local No. 798—Leon E. Moffatt, Edward T. McGovern, Frank P. Blackburn, Robert F. Callahan. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Al Smith vice Arthur Johnson. Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, August 11.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, they are recommended by your committee to be seated as delegates to this Council: Operating Engineers No. 64—James Fait, Fred Fegan. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Arne Andreason. Office Employees' Association No. 13188—Minnette Fitzgerald, Mitzi Schoenstein. Street Carmen, Division 1004—Edward L. Parker. Waitresses No. 48—Gussie Nottingham. Recommendation adopted.

Communications—Filed: Emmett Campion, financial secretary of Lodge 1327, announcing that the name of Anthony Ballerini has been indorsed by the State Conference of Machinists for the office of vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor in the Ninth District. Jos. P. Bailey, secretary, Allied Printing Trades Council, stating that William S. Hogan (secretary and business representative of the Bookbinders Union No. 31-125) has been indorsed by the printing trades organizations for the office of vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor. Weekly News Letters of the California State Federation of Labor dated August 2 and 9, 1944. S. F. Allied Printing Trades Council, indorsing two resolutions adopted by the S. F. Labor Council—one having to do with defining a post-war program and the other with the matter of urban redevelopment.

Donations—Right to Employment Campaign: Chauffeurs' No. 265, \$1600; Grocery Clerks No. 648, \$2000; Apartment & Hotel Employees No. 14, \$25; Elevator Operators No. 117, \$250; Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30, \$1173, which pays their assessment in full (have already forwarded \$1200 direct to the California State Federation of Labor); Sailors Union of the Pacific paid its assessment direct to the California State Federation of Labor; Machinists Lodge 68, \$2000; Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's No. 31-125 paid its assessment direct to the California State Federation of Labor; Cooks No. 44, \$500 (have mailed check in the amount of \$1500 direct to the California State Federation of Labor).

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Daniel V. Flanagan, western representative A.F.L., submitting progress report for the month of July on the organizing program of clerical employees in the shipyards; also financial statement. William A. Ring, War Finance Division, Treasury Department, announcing that he will continue in the manner of his predecessor—

Charles West. U. S. Coast Guard Lieutenant(j.g.) Wm. H. Brock, Jr., reminding our members that they urgently need men—particularly for day watches. John F. Dalton, State Labor Commissioner, inclosing copy of a report, "Union Labor in California, 1943."

Referred to President and Secretary of the Council: A communication inclosing booklet entitled "Introducing Your Union" and two leaflets concerning the organization of police officers, from Arnold S. Zander, general president, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Request Complied With: Communication from Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, urgently requesting every labor organization to immediately contact our Senators and Representatives in the House to act favorably and promptly on the Kilgore bill (S. 1893) (House companion bill H. R. 5126).

Report of Meeting on Defeat of Proposition No. 12 (Meeting held Wednesday, August 9, 1944, at 3:30 p. m., in the office of the Labor Council): Representatives of the following Trades Councils were in attendance, as well as Brother C. J. Haggerty, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; Metal Trades Council; Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders; Allied Printing Trades; Council of Retail Clerks; Joint Council of Teamsters; Northern California District Council of Laborers; Council of Municipal Employees; Bay District Joint Council of Building Service Employees No. 2; Building Trades Council; District Council of Painters; and the San Francisco Labor Council. This meeting of representatives of the Trades Council of the A.F.L. unions of San Francisco recommends: (1) That all American Federation of Labor unions in the City and County of San Francisco select five representatives (preferably officers of the local union) who will serve on a citywide committee for the campaign against Proposition No. 12; (2) These representatives shall meet for the purpose of officially forming such a campaign committee in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple on Wednesday, August 16, at 8 p. m.; (3) This meeting is for the purpose of organizing an intensive campaign program against this vicious anti-labor proposition. Officers will be elected, committees named and an agenda set forth so that the vote will be gotten out and labor's participation assured of. This committee is being organized for the sole purpose of conducting a campaign against Proposition No. 12 and will be the single A.F.L. committee in this county for the campaign against Proposition No. 12 and all A.F.L. unions, regardless of international affiliation or trade council affiliation, are urged to be in attendance so that the program may be coordinated for a successful campaign. Moved and seconded report of meeting be concurred in; carried unanimously.

Referred to Wednesday Night Meeting (August 16, 8 o'clock): Communications from the following regarding "Right of Employment" campaign: American Federation of Government Employees No. 634, California State Federation of Labor—inclosing suggested list of committees.

Resolution: A resolution was submitted by Cooks No. 44 asking that we petition the executive board of the California State Federation of Labor to issue a convention call at the earliest possible date. Motion, that the resolution be adopted; amendment that it be referred to the executive board of the California State Federation of Labor; amendment carried.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Miss Dorothy Glass, representative of the National Federation of the Blind, asking that the Council assist that organization financially, as was done last year. Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, asking that we establish health and safety programs to reduce accidents and occupational disease in war industries. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders asking strike sanction against the Galileo Hotel, 222 Columbus Avenue.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, August 7): Called to order at 8 p. m., Brother Shelley acting as secretary; Brother Haggerty acting as chairman. In the matter of Mannings Coffee Company, Incorporated, 781 Market Street, Brother Al Lorenzetti represented Building Service Employees No. 87, and David Rubenstein, attorney, represented the employer. Your committee recommends that President Shelley be instructed to get the parties together in an effort to adjust their differences (a meeting was arranged for Monday, August 14). Sister Leona Parker of the A.F.L. Ladies' Auxiliary appeared before your committee and reported that they are acting as hostesses at Hospitality House several days each month. Also, they are taking complete charge of Hospitality House and affording all entertainment and conveniences to the armed forces over the Labor Day week-end. They desire to make this an outstanding success and ask for a financial contribution of this Council and its unions for that effort. Your committee recommends that

the Council donate the sum of \$100 to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the A.F.L. for this purpose and urge that such unions as may be in a position to do so, assist with further nominal donations. Your committee considered the financial status of the Council in the light of the report made by Max Muldner, accountant, as of July, 1944. Your committee recommends that the Council invest another \$5000 in War Bonds. Your committee discussed the news of Brother John O'Connell's marriage, which was a surprise to all members of the committee, and we know that not only the members of the executive committee, but all of the delegates to the Labor Council and all of the members of organized labor of San Francisco extend to Brother O'Connell and his bride their best wishes for a long and happy union. Your committee recommends that the President be authorized to appoint a committee of three for the purpose of selecting an appropriate present to be presented to Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell upon their return to San Francisco. (The President appoints Brothers Shelley and Haggerty and Sister Sarah Hagan to this committee.) President Shelley and Brother Johns reported on the meeting of the Labor-Management Committee of the San Francisco War Chest, held in the office of the War Chest on Monday afternoon. Your committee concurs in their action at this meeting and recommends that the Council approve the attached resolution covering labor's participation and the setting up of labor-management committees for the collection of War Chest funds. **Resolution**: 1. In conducting the campaign for the War Chest in the various plants and establishments, that committees representing both employers and employees be set up to conduct the campaign in each such plant or establishment. 2. As it is necessary to arrive at the maximum participation it is essential that in each plant and establishment there be a plan set up by management for collecting the money. It is recommended that these plans be sufficiently flexible so that the employee can make his installment payments to the War Chest in from four to eight payments within a period not to exceed four months. 3. The quota of the War Chest this year will be at least \$3,792,724 for San Francisco. For labor to reach its proper share of this quota it is necessary that each worker be urged to voluntarily subscribe liberally, a minimum of eight hours' pay if possible. This standard does not apply to executives, who are expected to give substantially more. Motion to adopt; carried unanimously. Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Teamsters No. 85—Brother Ed McLaughlin reported that the C.I.O. has filed a petition with the N.L.R.B. on the plant of Swift and Company in South San Francisco. He stated that every organization having representation in that plant should get on the job. A meeting was held Friday, August 11; another meeting is to be held next Wednesday, August 16, at 8 p. m., at the N.L.R.B., 1095 Market Street, Room 716. Any organization affiliated with the Labor Council which has people in Swift and Company should be present. (The Council was instructed to contact all organizations represented in this plant and notify them of this meeting.) There was a report from those involved, namely, Butchers No. 508, Sausage Makers No. 203, Operating Engineers No. 64, Steamfitters and Pipefitters No. 590, Coopers No. 65, Electricians No. 6, Auto Machinists No. 1305. After some discussion, it was suggested that these representatives should get together before the Wednesday meeting and organize their forces. Brother Foehn of the Electricians No. 6 suggested that such matters be brought up every Friday night in Council meeting. Sister Minudri urged, on behalf of the State, County and Municipal Employees No. 747, that the delegates be alert and requested the assistance of the delegates in organizing City Hall employees. Brother Foehn of Electricians No. 6 announced that the Pan American Airways are organizing and should be approached by the A.F.L. It was suggested that this be referred to Brother Dan Flanagan, Western representative of the A.F.L. Electrical Workers No. 1245—Reported that the C.I.O. is invading the public utility field on the Coast. He urged that union representatives educate their own membership and relatives and friends to encourage those with whom they come in contact who work for utility corporations to join Electrical Workers No. 1245. They would like all the cooperation they can get from the Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Receipts, \$2200; disbursements, \$372.77.

Meeting adjourned at 9:25 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. JOHNS, Secretary *pro tem*.

"Nothing except a battle lost can be held as melancholy as a battle won."—Duke of Wellington.

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A.F.L. Survey Discusses Vital Subjects

(Continued from Page One)

ordered manpower ceilings. Labor and management must remedy this arbitrary action. Local management-labor manpower committees can supply the essential workers.

The American Federation of Labor calls on every union and every W.M.C. labor representative to do all in their power to co-operate with the manpower authorities and help supply workers in all areas and industries where shortages exist. Now is the time to prove that voluntary measures can meet the need. This responsibility rests on local manpower authorities through their management-labor committees. We dare not fail the boys at the front.

Cutback Unemployment

Even in the midst of the serious manpower shortages which exist in some cities and some industries, cutback unemployment is developing. The army has built up a six months' reserve of general supplies and keeps increasing critical items to be ready for every emergency. Labor and management have turned out such enormous quantities of munitions that surpluses would accumulate unless production is cut back. Total munitions procurement has been cut back 17 per cent in the last six months, from \$2,270,000,000 in November 1943 to \$1,885,000,000 in May 1944. Thousands of war workers have already been laid off. The manpower balance sheet below shows that by January 1, 1945, there will be a surplus of 1,500,000 workers who will not be needed either in war plants or in the army, even if the war against Hitler continues into 1945. But many observers expect that the German war will end in October or November this year; and that then war production will immediately be cut back by about 35 per cent, releasing from 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 more workers.

Seek to Hold Back Civilian Work

With cut backs on war work releasing workers to walk the streets and creating idle plant capacity, W.P.B. Chairman Donald Nelson and his labor vice-chairmen Joseph Keenan and Clinton Golden immediately developed plans to reopen small plants not needed for war work so they could make the civilian goods which have all but disappeared from the market. They met, however, with bitter resistance from military officers and representatives of big business on W.P.B. and other government agencies. These officials wanted to keep plants and men idle in case of emergency need, or to permit all plants to start back to peacetime work at the same time. They failed utterly to consider the small businesses which would be destroyed by such measures or the men and women who would be left without income.

Victory for Common Sense

Early in July the controversy was taken to War Mobilization Director Byrnes, who decided to permit civilian work to be resumed where plants and men were not needed for war. Thus a start can be made in the urgent task of reconversion.

About August 15 the War Production Board plans to issue an order giving its thirteen regional boards power to put small plants back into civilian production if they are convinced that neither the manpower, materials or capacity concerned are needed in the war effort.

When this order is issued, plants desiring permission to make civilian products must apply to their nearest War Production Board office.

* * *

What will a decent living standard cost at today's prices? Immensely important wage information has

MAX A. MULDER

Union Public Accountant

3004 Sixteenth Street

MArket 6260

just been released by the War Labor Board, Research and Statistics Branch. They show the straight time average hourly wages and yearly income on a 40-hour week to which American workers must look forward when overtime ends after the war.

What kind of a living will these wages give workers and their families? We have two generally accepted budgets by which to measure living standards: (1) The Maintenance Budget of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which provides a bare subsistence living standard for a family of four—enough to carry them over an emergency, but not enough to give them adequate medical care, education, health-building food and other essentials over a period of time. (2) The Heller Committee Budget, which provides a minimum health and efficiency standard for a family of four—enough to keep them in health and efficiency, but providing no luxuries. Neither of these budgets, as here used, provides for taxes or War Bond purchases.

Both of these budgets can be brought up to date by using the Mitchell Committee cost of living figures (averaging the committee's high and low estimates to be conservative).

The B.L.S. Maintenance Budget cost \$1360 a year in January 1941 and would cost 28.3 per cent more at May 1944 prices, or \$1745. The Heller Committee Minimum Adequate Budget cost \$2013 in January 1941 and would cost \$2634 today.

Thus, for a worker who works a full year, 52 weeks of 40 hours, a minimum adequate living standard for his family would cost \$1.27 per hour or \$50.80 a week at May 1944 prices and a bare subsistence standard would cost 86 cents or \$34.40 a week. It is interesting to note here that early in 1944, Mr. Ford Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, stated before a Senate sub-committee that it has been ably demonstrated "that at a level even as high as \$50 a week there is at the present time a very narrow margin of living. At that income level you do not find anything in the way of luxury expenditures."

Only 10 Per Cent Get Adequate Wage

War Labor Board figures show that in all American industry today, including manufacturing, trade, mining, utilities, service and all other private industry (but not farm labor or government employees), only 8 per cent of the workers have wage rates of \$1.30 an hour or more, and about 10 per cent get \$1.27 or more—enough to support their families in health and efficiency. And about 60 per cent or nearly two-thirds have less than 86 cents an hour, the minimum necessary for a bare subsistence living level.

This means two things: (1) American industry, at today's wage rates, will not make it possible after the war (except in a few cases) for a man to support an average sized family in health and efficiency. Either the children's mother will have to work, leaving them without a mother's care; or someone else will have to contribute, or the children will go to work early or the family will have to exist at a sub-standard living level. To condemn 25,000,000 workers to such a living standard, with 16,000,000 below even a bare subsistence level, is sheer stupidity in a nation which has proved itself capable of the greatest miracle of war production the world has ever seen.

(2) This means also that American industry cannot reach full production and full employment be-



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**SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS**

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2940 Sixteenth Street
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Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple

Teachers' Union Reports Gain of 7000 Members

CHICAGO.—Despite heavy losses to the armed forces and to war industries, the American Federation of Teachers has made a net gain of more than 7000 members in the United States since Pearl Harbor, Irvin R. Kuenzli, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L. union, announces.

The report showed that the union's gains since the beginning of 1942 are greater than the total membership of the union ten years ago. During the last decade the union's membership has multiplied five times.

In addition, Kuenzli revealed, the British Columbia Teachers' Federation, representing all the teachers in that Canadian province, affiliated with the A.F.L. recently. This organization, with between three and four thousand members, added to the domestic gains of the A.F.T., makes a total gain of more than ten thousand members among teachers. The action of the Canadian group marks the first time in labor history that a statewide or provincial organization joined the labor movement in a body.

"The American Federation of Teachers is one of the pioneer unions in the white collar field," Mr. Kuenzli said. "We are proud of the fact that it is also one of the most rapidly growing white collar unions in the world."

Notice to Union Officials

It is the intention to publish in the LABOR CLARION, in its first issue in September, the directory of unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council. The last publication of the directory was in the Anniversary edition, February 4, 1944. If there has been any change since that date in the location of your union's headquarters, its meeting place or meeting date, or if any error affecting your union was noted in the last publication of the directory, please notify the office of the secretary of the Labor Council immediately, by phone (Market 6304)* or otherwise, giving the proper information.

ARMED SERVICES ADOPT NEW TESTS

Selective Service registrants rejected for educational and mental deficiencies are to be reexamined in the same manner as all 4F borderline cases are reviewed in line with a new series of tests adopted by the military service, National Headquarters of Selective Service announces. The new tests placed in effect by the armed forces June 1 are particularly effective in determining the educational and mental qualifications of registrants in borderline cases. Selective Service reported.

cause it will not be able to sell to workers' families the millions of automobiles, radios, home machines and other equipment which alone will make full production and employment possible.

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Launch Campaign to Keep Students in High Schools

WASHINGTON.—Alarmed by the drift of high school boys and girls into industrial and other jobs, government agencies have launched a national go-to-school drive.

The U. S. Office of Education is spearheading the campaign, which comes as federal statistics show a drop in high school attendance of more than 1,000,000 students in the last three years, and a steadily increasing number of boys and girls taking full or part-time war jobs.

To keep these students in their classes, the Office of Education, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Labor Department and other agencies have asked all community groups, including labor organizations, teachers, parents, civic leaders, welfare agencies, youth-service organizations and youth itself to join in supporting local Go-to-School drives.

Child Labor Soaring

Since 1940-41, the peak attendance year of American high schools when 7,250,000 students were enrolled, enrollment gains since 1934 were wiped out. Our high schools are now educating only as many students as they did ten years ago, the agencies said.

Simultaneously with this drop in enrollment has come an increase in the number of children of high school age at work. In October, 1943, about 2,750,000 boys and girls 14 through 17 years were working full or part time or three times the number working at the time of the national census in 1940. In July, 1943, about 5,000,000 had jobs, and this summer the number of school-age children at work has further increased.

Efforts are being made to arrange schooling for students doing part-time work.

Need of Training Stressed

Statements from the heads of federal agencies cooperating in the school drives stress the need of education for success in both war and post-war periods.

"You want this country to be prosperous," said John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in a letter to the youth of America. "But this country can do its duty only if its citizens continue to 'know how.' The best place to get ready for tomorrow is in high school."

"You will be much more helpful in winning the war if you are well trained," said Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau. "When peace comes we shall have the greatest job we have ever had to help people get the many services they need for good living. School is the best place to get basic training for this."

McNutt Backs Drive

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, also indorsed the drive. He told the nation's youth that "the opening of school this fall is your D-day in the struggle for a better world."

"I hope," he said, "that every one of you will meet its challenge wholeheartedly, just as your older brothers are meeting their challenge all over the world."

"I.L.O." Anniversary Broadcast

From 10:15 to 10:30 a. m. PWT, next Sunday, August 20, over KPO, the "Tenth Anniversary of United States Entry Into International Labor Organization" will be the subject of a radio broadcast.

Speakers will be Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Henry I. Harriman, former president U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The speakers will outline what membership in the I.L.O. has meant to the United States, how international experience has been obtained, and what membership will mean in post-war international plans.

Note the "We Don't Patronize" List in this paper.

Laundry Workers' Officers

Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 have named their officers and delegates by acclamation for the ensuing term, and the installation will take place next Monday evening.

President Palacios and Secretary-Treasurer Clifford are entering upon eleventh terms in their respective positions, and Business Agent Keegan has been the incumbent of that office for seventeen years. The roster of the officials and delegates of the union for the new term is as follows:

President, Lawrence R. Palacios; vice-president, Al. O'Connor; secretary-treasurer, Tillie M. Clifford; business agent, Charles Keegan; sergeant-at-arms (inside), Earl Young; sergeant-at-arms (outside), James Allen; trustees, May Quirk and Joe Gregory.

Executive board members, Earl Young, James Allen, Florence Bayley, Tillie Clifford, Lawrence Palacios, Anita Gaspari, Joe Gregory, Charles Keegan, Al. O'Connor, May Quirk, Ann Perry, Pat Lee and Ann Shaughnessy; delegates to Labor Council, Tillie Clifford, Lawrence Palacios, Anita Gaspari, Pat Lee, Ann Perry and James Allen.

War Finance Official in This Area

William A. Ring is now the representative of the labor section of the war finance division of the Treasury Department in this region, having succeeded Charles West.

In a communication to the San Francisco Labor Council, Mr. Ring pays high compliment to the work of his predecessor in the position, and expresses hope for the same co-operation in the purposes of the office, on the part of organizations, which was accorded his predecessor. He urges organizations to call upon him at any time they deem he can be of assistance in promoting the sale of War Bonds.

O.P.A. CONTROLS COMPANY HOUSES

The right of the Office of Price Administration to control rents charged for company houses has been upheld by the U. S. Emergency Court of Appeals. The decision was in the case of an Alabama coal mining company, which negotiated rent adjustments with employees that resulted in increases greater than are permitted under O.P.A. regulations.

Fines Assessed Against Violators of Labor Code

Fines totaling \$3375 were assessed last week in criminal prosecutions for violations of California child labor laws, announced John F. Dalton, State Labor Commissioner.

A San Diego cannery was fined \$3000 for employing minors in excess of eight hours per day and forty eight hours per week. Children as young as 15 years of age were found working as long as fifteen hours a day and seventy-six hours a week.

As an aftermath of the Wilkerson morals case, two Los Angeles night clubs were fined \$350 for the illegal employment of minors in violation of the child labor laws.

A San Francisco laundry was fined \$25 for employing a minor under sixteen years of age in proximity to moving machinery in violation of the hazardous occupation section of the Labor Code.

"This office will continue to prosecute vigorously all infractions of the child labor laws in accordance with the state-wide warning issued several weeks ago," stated Commissioner Dalton. "Employers are reminded again that there has not been any general relaxation of the child labor laws during the war, and strict adherence must be observed."

MACHINISTS TRIUMPH IN ELECTION

By obtaining 55 per cent of votes cast in an N.L.R.B. election, the International Association of Machinists (AFL) became certified collective bargaining agent of workers at the big Douglas Aircraft Company plant at Tulsa, Oklahoma. This is the second Douglas plant to go I.A.M. The first was the Douglas-El Segundo plant near Los Angeles. The I.A.M. now represents 400,000 aircraft workers, including nearly all units of Consolidated Vultee, all units of Boeing, Lockheed, Solar and Rhor aircraft companies and nearly all units of Curtiss-Wright.

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to not this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros. Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.